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File: USPT

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TITLE: Pharmaceutical grade St. John's Wort

*Get this*Brief Summary Paragraph Right (38):

The botanical material may be a material derived solely from St. John's Wort. In an alternative embodiment, St. John's Wort may be combined with one or more botanical materials selected from: aloe, Asian ginseng, astragalus, bilberry, black cohosh, burdock, chamomile, chestnut, coriolus versicolor, couchgrass, crampbark, dandelion root, dong quai, echinacea, elecampane, evening primrose, eyebright, false unicorn root, feverfew, garlic, ginger, ginkgo, goldenseal, gota kola, grape seed extract, green tea, guggulipid, hawthorn, hops, ivy, kava, licorice, milk thistle, mistletoes (American, Asian and European varieties), motherwort, oats, osha, passion flower, pumpkin, pygeum, red clover, rosemary, Siberian ginseng, sarsaparilla, saw palmetto, skullcap, St. John's wort, stinging nettle, valerian, wild indigo, wild yam, and yerba mansa. The methods of the present invention for making pharmaceutical drugs encompass methods for PharmaPrinting.TM. St. John's Wort plus one or more of the botanicals listed above as well as pharmaceutical grade drugs containing St. John's Wort and one or more of the botanicals listed above. In one embodiment, St. John's Wort may be combined with dong quai, false unicorn root, motherwort, and/or wild yam.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (39):

By way of illustrative example, but not by way of limitation, pharmaceutical grade St. John's Wort may be combined with a pharmaceutical grade botanical material such as V. agnus-castus, valerian, kava, skullcap or echinacea. For V. agnus-castus, see U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/955,410, entitled "PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE VITEX AGNUS CASTUS", filed concurrently, incorporated in its entirety by reference herein. For valerian, see U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/956,615, entitled "PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE VALERIAN", filed concurrently, incorporated in its entirety by reference herein. For kava, see U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/838,198, entitled "PHARMACEUTICAL GRADE BOTANICAL DRUGS", filed Apr. 15, 1997, chapter 28, pages 173-175, incorporated in its entirety by reference herein.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (84):

The liquid extract (SJ041, 14 ml) was evaporated to dryness under vacuum, at low temperature and in the absence of light to yield 0.64 g of residue. The dried residue was triturated (intimately mixed) with four parts of Silica gel and carefully sifted on top of a glass column pre-packed with 30 g of Silica gel in chloroform. Development of the column over a six-hour period was accomplished by step gradient using chloroform: methanol. In the elution process, 200 ml of solvent volume was employed for each step, with the ratio being changed from 8:2, to 7:3, 1:1, and finally 100% methanol. Fractions 1 and 2, consisting of two distinctive colored bands, were obtained from the ratio 8:2 CHCl₃:MeOH eluent. The other fractions represent the eluates from each subsequent gradient elution. The collected fractions were evaporated to dryness under vacuum and their yield given below:

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (86):

4.1 g of Indena "0.3% hypericin" (Indena IDB, Milano, Italy) (SJ533-0) was adsorbed onto about 12 g of silica and eluted over 120 g of silica packed in chloroform. The column was eluted with a step gradient of MeOH/CHCl₃ (9:1, 8:2, 7:3, 6:4, 1:1, and washed with 100% MeOH followed by MeOH/HOAc 200:1). Ten fractions (SJ533-1 through SJ533-10) were collected to yield 4.4 g ((0.12, 0.03, 0.29, 0.48, 0.50, 0.47, 0.39, 0.04, 0.7, 1.38 g respectively).

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (5):

TABLE 4	CONVERSION RATIOS	Botanical Ratio
(powder to extract)		Saw Palmetto 10:1 St.
John's wort 5:1 Valerian 5:1 <u>Echinacea</u> 5:1 Ginkgo 50:1 Ginseng 5:1 St. John's Wort		
10:1 Black Cohosh 1:1 Bilberry 100:1 Milk Thistle 40:10		